# INFORMATION LETTER

## NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

No. 1723 | Washington, D. C. | March 21, 1959

### G. Sherwin Haxton Dies; 1944 President of N.C.A.

G. Sherwin Haxton, 74, chairman of the board of Haxton Foods, Inc., Oakfield, N.Y., and 1944 President of the N.C.A., died March 18.

Prominent in business and banking in his own community for over half a century, he had long been prominent in N.C.A. activities and had been an important counselor in the Association's financial affairs. He was an active member of the Administrative Council for 15 years.

As a young man Mr. Haxton joined his father in a dry bean and farm supply business. The vegetable canning business was started in 1921 under the name of Haxton Foods. Mr. Haxton also was president of Blue Boy Dairy, Inc., in Rochester, where he had lived since 1930. He was an officer of banks in Oakfield and Attica and partner in an insurance agency.

Mr. Haxton's record of service to the N.C.A. dates to 1930, when he served a three-year term on the Board of Directors. He served as chairman of the Pea Section in 1933 and was on the Legislative Committee and Labeling Committee at various times in the 1930's.

Mr. Haxton was elected First Vice President of the N.C.A. in 1942 and again in 1943 and was President in 1944. Following his term as President, Mr. Haxton was chairman for two years of a special committee which made the initial studies of the Association's need for new buildings, and which made the first recommendation for the construction of a new headquarters office and laboratory building. He also was a member of the Buildings Committee which in subsequent years completed plans and arranged for new N.C.A. buildings in Washington, D. C., and Berkeley, Calif.

Mr. Haxton was a past president of the New York State Canners Association and also was active in many community projects in Rochester.

### N.C.A. Officers and Staff Take Part in Canners' Meetings

N.C.A. officers and staff participated in five canners' meetings this week. The meetings were those of the Canners League of California, Wisconsin Canners Association, Southern California Food Processors Association, California Fish Canners Association, Tri-State Packers' Association, and Northwest Canners and Freezers Association.

N.C.A. President Norman Sorensen, together with Secretary Carlos Campbell, took part in three meetings on the West Coast. In Long Beach, Calif., he spoke of the housewife's gains which result from the management skills of canners. In Gearhart, Ore., he reviewed the canning industry's growth in terms of rising per capita consumption of canned foods.

The N.C.A. staff was well represented at the spring meeting of the Tri-State Packers' Association. Dr. Ira I. Somers, Director of the Research Laboratories, C. A. Greenleaf, Associate Director, and staff members James M. Reed, Harry A. Cox, and Earl C. Richardson explained Research Laboratory field programs for the coming season and discussed current operational problems.

The Assistant to the Executive Secretary, Robert B. Heiney, reviewed federal legislative proposals confronting the industry, and encouraged the development of political action programs by all elements of the industry.

Dr. Somers also attended the spring meetings of the Wisconsin association and spoke to processors on "How Product Contamination Hurts the Canning Industry."

Press releases highlighting Mr. Sorensen's remarks were distributed by the N.C.A. Information Division to 348 newspapers and 207 radio-TV stations in California, with regard to the Long Beach meeting, and to 296 newspapers and 189 radio-TV stations in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, with regard to the Northwest meeting.

### House Small Business Group To Study Food Distribution

A subcommittee of the House Small Business Committee plans to investigate the policies of large retail food chains and their effect on independents.

The subcommittee is headed by Representative James Roosevelt (Calif.), who has issued a statement outlining this area of investigation, and other distribution problems affecting small business generally, without indicating when its studies might begin.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement refers to the economic study of concentration in the food industry which is currently under way in the Federal Trade Commission, and notes that the subcommittee wants to know "why the industry is getting so tough for the small operator."

The Roosevelt subcommittee will investigate and study the extent, nature, and effects of loss-leader selling, which has been the subject of complaints brought to the subcommittee's attention, it was stated.

Other members of the Roosevelt subcommittee are Representatives Tom Steed (Okla.), Charles H. Brown (Mo.), Arch A. Moore, Jr. (W.Va.), and Albert H. Quie (Minn.).

Other areas of interest to the subcommittee listed in Mr. Roosevelt's announcement concern the distribution of petroleum products and automotive parts and accessories, including tires and batteries.

### FDA Issues Order Permitting Coloring in Canned Pears

The Food and Drug Administration has issued an order amending the standard of identity for canned pears to permit the use of harmless artificial coloring as an optional ingredient.

The order will permit the use of artificial red coloring in spice-flavored pears and artificial green coloring in mint-flavored pears.

The order was published in the *Federal Register* of March 14 and will be effective 60 days later, except as

to any of its provisions that may be stayed by the filing of objections within 30 days. The FDA will announce the filing of objections or the lack of objections.

Following is the text of the FDA order as published in the *Federal Register* of March 14:

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SUBCHAPTER B—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 27—CANNED FRUITS AND CANNED FRUIT JUICES; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY; QUALITY; AND FILL OF CONTAINER

CANNED PEARS; STANDARD OF IDENTITY

In the matter of amending the standard of identity for canned pears:

A notice of proposed rule making was published in the *Federal Register* of November 13, 1958 (23 F.R. 8815), setting forth the proposal of the National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street N. W., Washington, D. C., to amend the standard of identity for canned pears. The notice invited all interested persons to submit views and comments on the proposal. Upon consideration of the views and comments received, the information furnished by the petitioner, and other relevant information, it is concluded that it will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to amend the standard of identity for canned pears as proposed. Therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701, 52 Stat. 1046, 1055, 70 Stat. 919; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371) and delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs by the Secretary (23 F.R. 9500): *It is ordered*, That § 27.20 *Canned pears; identity; label statement of optional ingredients* (21 CFR 27.20) be amended as set forth below.

Section 27.20 is amended in the following respects:

a. By deleting the second sentence of the introductory paragraph of paragraph (a) and substituting therefor the statement: "Such food may also contain one or more of the following optional ingredients:".

b. Paragraph (a) (2) is amended by deleting the word "and" at the end thereof.

c. Paragraph (a) (3) is amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a semicolon and adding the word "and".

d. Paragraph (a) is further amended by adding a new subparagraph (4), as follows:

(4) (i) Mint flavoring and harmless artificial green coloring; or

(ii) Spice or spice flavoring and harmless artificial red coloring.

2a. Paragraph (e) (3) is amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a semicolon.

b. Paragraph (e) is further amended by adding a new subparagraph (4), as follows:

(4) "With added flavoring and artificial coloring" or "flavoring and artificial coloring added." The word "flavoring" may be replaced by "mint flavoring," "spice flavoring," or "spice," as is appropriate, or by the common or usual name of the flavoring or spice used. The artificial coloring may be named as "artificial green coloring" or "artificial red coloring," as the case may be.

c. Paragraph (e) is amended by changing the concluding sentence to read as follows:

When two or more of the optional ingredients specified in paragraph (a), (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section are used, such words may be combined, as for example, "With added cloves and cinnamon oil, artificial red coloring, and seasoned with cider vinegar."

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time prior to the thirtieth day from the date of publication of this order in the *Federal Register* file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue S. W., Washington 25, D. C., written objections thereto. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order, shall specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections, and shall request a public hearing upon the objections. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. All documents shall be filed in quintuplicate.

*Effective date.* This order shall become effective 60 days from the date of its publication in the *Federal Register*, except as to any of its provisions that may be stayed by the filing of objections thereto. Notice of the filing of objections, or lack thereof, will be announced by publication in the *Federal Register*.

(Sec. 701, 52 Stat. 1055, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 371. Interprets or applies sec. 401, 52 Stat. 1046; 21 U.S.C. 341)

March 9, 1959.

[SEAL] JOHN L. HARVEY,
*Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs.*

## Users of Industrial Radio Study Frequency Requirements

The 7th annual conference of the Special Industrial Radio Service Association (SIRSA), held last week in Dallas, was attended by licensees in the six major industries eligible for licensing in the Special Industrial Radio Service and by representatives from their trade associations, the Federal Communications Commission, major radio equipment manufacturers, and radio service companies.

The three-day program had as its theme "The Special Industrial Radio Service—We Have It! Can We keep It?"

At the first day's general session Representative Walter Rogers (Texas) reported, in a recorded address, on the study of frequency spectrum use which will be initiated soon by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

That investigation, regarded by some as having as its major purpose a look at television and military frequency assignments, will also evaluate needs in the industrial radio field. Representative Rogers called on SIRSA as one of the organizations representing two-way radio users in industry to make its views and frequency requirements known to the subcommittee. He also encouraged SIRSA members to present a well-rounded case to the FCC concerning its requirements in the forthcoming FCC investigation of the use of frequencies in the spectrum 25 through 890 mc.

Jerome H. Heckman, general counsel for SIRSA, took note of the remarkable progress which was made in the reorganization of the association during the year. He pointed out, however, that the program of frequency coordination should be carried forward vigorously and should be improved through conscientious effort on the part of all Special Industrial Radio Service licensees.

Mr. Heckman commented on the importance of making known to the FCC present and future frequency requirements of the Service. He urged that an active educational program be undertaken for the benefit of licensees, and in order to minimize FCC's enforcement burden which has increased in recent months due to a large number of Special Industrial licensee revocation cases. He discussed two petitions which will be filed soon with the FCC requesting the Commission to allocate a substantial number of additional pairs of frequencies to the Special Industrial Radio Service. In connection with the FCC's forthcoming investigation of present and future use of fre-

quencies between 25 and 890 mc, Mr. Heckman urged all members of the SIRSA to present views bearing on their use of two-way radio.

An important part of the conference consisted of sectional meetings of the major industrial groups represented in the SIRSA. The meeting on Agriculture was chaired by Carl Barnes of California Packing Corporation, and an active discussion of problems confronting the industry took place. Specific recommendations to the SIRSA board of directors with regard to agricultural problems in two-way radio came out of this meeting. Among them was a request for filing a petition with the FCC requesting rule changes to expand the permissible communications provisions in the agricultural service.

Other questions discussed at the sectional meeting on Agriculture were the FCC rules with respect to base-to-base communications, frequency coordination requirements in the Special Industrial Radio Service, over-all frequency allocation problems, and tone signalling communications.

It was brought out during the business session and in the meeting of the SIRSA board of directors that essential to the future success of the organization will be an increase in membership. From the standpoint of effective appearances before the FCC and to carry out the basic functions of the SIRSA, primary emphasis needs to be placed on membership solicitation.

In addition to Mr. Barnes, other canning industry representatives at the SIRSA conference were Austin Hayden, Green Giant Company; R. N. Brady, California Packing Corp.; Hugh W. Schwarz, for the Florida Canners Association; and Dr. C. H. Mahoney and Dr. Edwin A. Crosby of the N.C.A. Raw Products Research Bureau.

FCC representatives at the conference were a Commissioner, Robert T. Bartley, and the chief of the Industrial Radio Service Division, Dan H. Arnold.

## N.C.A. Sanitation Conference

The N.C.A. and the Illinois Canners Association sponsored a one-day sanitation conference for supervisory personnel on March 12, in Peoria, Ill. The material, designed for superintendents, foremen, and foreladies, included a review of FDA regulations; prevention of product contamination; sanitation practices; the application of bacteriology to canning sanitation and processing; the plant cleaning problem; and in-plant and out of plant waste control practices.

A total of 50 people representing 11 firms attended the meeting. Similar conferences are scheduled for Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and New York later this year.

## Intentions Reports Indicate Large 1959 Planted Acreages

Crop plantings for 1959 seem likely to be about 2 percent above the low levels of the past two years. According to a USDA report on prospective plantings, growers' intentions for 16 crops as of March 1 are for 272 million acres, nearly 3.8 million acres more than was planted in 1958.

Prospective acreage increases over 1958 are seen for corn, spring wheat, barley, rice, dry beans and peas, sugar beets, and sweet potatoes. Reductions from last year are expected now for hay, oats, soybeans, sorghums, flaxseed, and potatoes.

### Sweet Potatoes

Intentions to plant sweet potatoes, as indicated by growers on March 1, are for a planting of 275,200 acres, 1 percent above the 272,000 acres planted in 1958, but 24 percent below the 1949-57 average planted acreage of 361,400 acres.

Generally, growers plan to have less or about the same acreage as last year except for increases reported in New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, and California. Louisiana indicated a 5 percent increase over last year. In New Jersey growers in the commercial areas plan to increase their acreage by 6 percent. Increases on the Eastern Shore of Virginia are sufficient to offset a decline for other areas of that state.

### Dry Beans

Plantings of dry beans are expected to total 1,656,000 acres, about 1 percent above 1958 and 3 percent above the 10-year average. Growers in most states plan larger acreages than last year.

In the Northeast, the average is expected to be about the same as 1958 as decreases in Maine and New York appear to be offset by a 4 percent increase in Michigan, where growers expect to plant 22,000 acres more than last year.

The Northwest reports increases for all producing states except Nebraska where acreage is indicated to be unchanged from last year. Idaho, the leading producer in the area, expects to increase acreage by 3 percent.

The pinto acreage of the Southwest shows a 6 percent increase over last year, with Colorado indicating 8 percent more acreage. California dry bean acreage is indicated to be down 6 percent. All limas show no change while "other dry beans" indicate a drop of 8 percent from last year.

If the acreage indicated by March 1 intentions is actually planted and yields per planted acre are equal to the 1954-58 average, by states, the 1959 production would be about 18 million bags, nearly 3 percent below last year's large crop.

### Dry Peas

Intentions to plant dry peas are indicated at 311,000 acres, including acreage planted for seed. This would be an increase of 37 percent over the acreage planted in 1958.

| Crop | Planted Acreage 1958 | 1959 Prospective | Percent change from 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (thousands of acres) | | |
| Dry edible beans | 1,644 | 1,656 | + 1 |
| Dry peas | 227 | 311 | +37 |
| Potatoes | 1,498 | 1,392 | − 7 |
| Sweet potatoes | 272 | 275 | + 1 |
| Rice | 1,444 | 1,603 | +11 |
| Durum wheat | 947 | 1,273 | +34 |

## Stocks of Canned Foods on March 1 and Season Shipments

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned apples, applesauce, RSP cherries, and corn have been issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and detailed reports covering the March 1 stock and shipment situation have been mailed to all canners of these products.

| | Carry-over month | Case basis | Supply 1957–58 | Supply 1958–59 | Canners' Stocks, March 1 1958 | Canners' Stocks, March 1 1959 | Season Shipments to March 1 1958 | Season Shipments to March 1 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (thousands of cases) | | | | | |
| Apples | Sept. | 6/10 | 4,526 | 4,650 | 2,750 | 2,316 | 1,776 | 2,334 |
| Applesauce | Sept. | actual | 16,139 | 17,618 | 8,144 | 8,499 | 7,994 | 9,119 |
| RSP cherries | July | actual | 3,805 | 2,851 | 870 | 680 | 2,934 | 2,171 |
| Corn | Aug. | actual | 43,149 | 37,258 | 19,784 | 14,140 | 23,365 | 23,118 |

## Pack of Canned Meat

The pack of canned meat and meat products processed under federal inspection during the month of February has been reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA at 245,323,000 pounds, including quantities for defense.

| | 3 Lbs. & over | Under 3 Lbs. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (*thousands of pounds*) | | |
| Luncheon meat | 15,171 | 12,414 | 27,585 |
| Canned hams | 30,499 | 545 | 31,044 |
| Beef hash | 428 | 7,304 | 7,732 |
| Chili con carne | 1,030 | 13,702 | 14,732 |
| Vienna sausage | 389 | 5,553 | 5,942 |
| Frankfurters and wieners in brine | 20 | 346 | 366 |
| Deviled ham | ..... | 1,201 | 1,201 |
| Other potted and deviled meat products | 4 | 2,407 | 2,410 |
| Tamales | 252 | 3,044 | 3,297 |
| Sliced, dried beef | 40 | 289 | 329 |
| Chopped beef | ..... | 852 | 852 |
| Meat stew | 225 | 13,599 | 13,824 |
| Spaghetti meat products | 374 | 10,068 | 10,442 |
| Tongue (not pickled) | 63 | 172 | 235 |
| Vinegar pickled products | 864 | 1,501 | 2,366 |
| Sausage | ..... | 858 | 858 |
| Hamburger | 932 | 2,714 | 3,646 |
| Soups | 2,094 | 67,575 | 69,670 |
| Sausage in oil | 598 | 359 | 957 |
| Tripe | ..... | 570 | 570 |
| Brains | ..... | 238 | 238 |
| Loins and picnics | 3,195 | 185 | 3,380 |
| All other products 20% or more meat | 381 | 8,738 | 9,119 |
| All other products less than 20% meat (except soup) | 747 | 29,288 | 30,035 |
| Total all products | 57,307 | 183,523 | 240,830 |

Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used. Amounts packed for defense are not included in these items. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 245,323 thousand pounds.

## White Collar Exemption; Welfare and Pension Plan

The U. S. Department of Labor has issued public reminders of two deadlines with which many businessmen must comply:

(1) On February 2 new higher salary tests became effective for exemption of "white collar" employees under Section 13(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The new minimums are $80 a week for executive employees and $95 a week for administrative and professional employees.

(2) On April 1 descriptions of welfare or pension plans are due to be filed with the Department under the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act, enacted last year. Forms for that purpose are available from local offices of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division or from the Department (see INFORMATION LETTER of Dec. 24, 1958, page 346).

## Restrictions on Employment of Migrant Workers Proposed

New standards and requirements would be imposed on employers of agricultural labor by proposals now being circulated through the federal and state employment services by the U. S. Department of Labor and under the provisions of a bill submitted to Congress by the Administration.

The proposals being studied by the employment services would make certification for inter-area employment of farm labor conditioned on employers (1) agreeing to meet federal housing standards, (2) agreeing to provide transportation arrangements no less favorable than those provided by employers who have successfully recruited workers, and (3) agreeing to the payment of wage rates as determined by the state agency to have been successful in recruiting and retaining the services of domestic agricultural workers. In addition, certification would be withheld unless the employer convinced his state employment service that he has fully participated in local recruitment programs such as day-haul and youth activities, has not engaged in discriminatory practices, and has filed an acceptable job order at least 30 days prior to the date when workers are required.

The recommended legislation forwarded to Congress would require any person engaged in recruiting migrant agricultural workers (so-called crew leaders) to obtain a certificate of registration from the Secretary of Labor. To obtain a certificate, the employer of three or more migrants "shall furnish such information as to his conduct and method of operation as a crew leader and his financial responsibility, as well as to transportation, wage arrangements, housing, and other working conditions to be afforded migrant workers" as the Secretary of Labor may require.

The proposed new requirements for certification by the federal-state employment service were sent to all employment security agencies under date of March 13. These agencies were requested to have their comments sent in to national headquarters no later than April 1. The time table for consideration of the proposal further calls for consideration of the subject by the Interstate Conference Farm Placement Committee on April 14 and 15, publication of the proposal in the *Federal Register* about May 1, and formal public hearings by the Department of Labor about June 1 looking toward promulgation in the Code of Federal Regulations.

The text of the proposed regulations and the text of the legislation to register employers of migrant agricultural labor will be mailed upon request to those interested.

### Transportation of Migrant Workers

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of March 17 that the Interstate Commerce Commission proposes to amend its regulations governing safety of motor carriers for transporting migrant workers, so as to provide for putting vehicles "out of service" because of their mechanical condition.

The proposed regulation would prohibit the operation of a vehicle "which by reason of its mechanical condition is so imminently hazardous to operate as to be likely to cause an accident or breakdown" and would authorize ICC inspectors to put such a vehicle "out of service" until it is repaired.

## West Coast Syndicate

Zola Vincent & Associates, a syndicate service presently utilized by 47 West Coast daily newspapers, has reported good use of a recent release by the N.C.A. Consumer Service Division.

In a summary on the supply of canned foods Mrs. Vincent wrote: "Canned foods are among our most important convenience foods. The progressive canned foods industry gives us the magic key to a treasure chest of foods numbering beyond 1,300 (everything from abalone to youngberry juice); the product of 2,700 canneries putting up the harvest of more than 1½ million acres of our best farm and orchard lands. There's a considerable pack, too, of fish seafoods, meat, poultry, milk and other staple foods essential to daily well-being."

The article listed foods that were in good supply and suggested that now is a good time to stock up on them. Some of the titles given the article by the newspapers were "Canned Foods Lead Parade of Best Buys," "It's a Good Time to Stock Up Shelves with Canned Foods," and "Canned Foods' Abundance Leads to Low Costs Today."

Accompanying the supply feature was a recipe release which included recipes for a Tuna and Peas Casserole, Tomatoes Baked with Zucchini, and a Fruit Cocktail Sundae. A photograph illustrated the recipes ready to serve.

## Suburbia Today

The new supplement magazine *Suburbia Today* featured canned foods in its January and March issues.

The January issue introduces the magazine under the heading "What is Suburbia Today?" The publisher, Leonard S. Davidow, states: "Suburbia today is a way of life for 50,000,000 people. In another ten years, they say, it will be 70,000,000. Historians see the explosion to the suburbs as part of a revolution that has been going on in mid-century America, tending to enrich life for great numbers of people. Financiers see the suburban boom as a vast outlet for goods and human services, from the bulldozer at the foundation to the flat of petunias and the charcoal grill ninety days later.

"Already, novels and movies have come out of the country-side migration from the cities, and new expressions have settled firmly into the language —'split-level,' 'shopping center,' 'freeway,' 'town planning'.

"*Suburbia Today*—this magazine—is a side effect of the migration. Suburban newspapers, growing with their neighborhoods, wanted a supplement of their own. Here it is, coming to you once a month at first, more often later on. Where your paper brings you the vital home news in the making, *Suburbia Today* will literally supplement with news of suburbia, countrywide."

Melanie de Proft, food editor of *Suburbia Today*, is director of the Culinary Arts Institute which is composed of 18 college trained home economists. "Kabobs with a California flourish" in the January issue is introduced, "Ask anyone up and down the line from Burbank to Burlingame —broiling does wonderful things to canned peaches. They come out hot and sweet and shining, the final touch, literally, on a skewer of tender browning beef. Kabob with peaches takes ten minutes to cook; with it goes a specially chilled, aromatic tomato-juice cocktail, a casserole heaped with spicy raisin rice, and a loaf of herb-buttered French bread. Here is a welcome change after the high living of the holidays—good broiled beef and rice with the flourish, thanks to those peaches, of a dinner at the Palace."

Canned foods used in the recipes are peaches, tomato juice and crushed pineapple.

The March article, "Tempting Trios," features canned pineapple. Peaches and green gage plums are used in other recipes.

## Status of Legislation

The Easter recess has been tentatively scheduled for March 26-April 7.

*Agricultural trade development*—A number of bills to amend and extend P. L. 480 have been introduced and referred to the Agriculture Committees.

*Clayton Act*—S. 726 (Sparkman and others), to make all future orders of the FTC self-executing and to provide penalties of $5,000 daily for violations of consent decrees, was passed by the Senate March 18. H. R. 2977 (Celler), a similar bill, is pending before the House Judiciary Committee.

*Consumer expenditures*—H. R. 4420 (Zablocki of Wis.), to authorize the FTC to conduct an investigation which would include a determination of what portion of consumer expenditures for food and other farm products is realized by the farmer, the processor, the distributor, and others, has been referred to the House Commerce Committee.

*Co-op jurisdiction*—H. R. 200 (Mason of Ill.), to transfer jurisdiction over cooperatives' pricing from USDA to the Justice Dept., has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

*Co-op taxation*—The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted a proposed draft of legislation designed to "ensure the ultimate payment of a single tax on cooperative income," but bills embodying the Administration recommendations have not been introduced.

*Fair trade*—S. 1083 (Humphrey and Proxmire), to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to authorize proprietors of trade-marked goods to control the resale prices of their distributors, has been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee. H. R. 1253 (Harris of Ark.), an identical bill, were the subject of public hearings by the House Commerce Committee March 16-20.

*FDA artificial coloring*—The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has announced that the Department will support legislation designed to assist FDA in regulating the use of artificial coloring in foods, drugs, and cosmetics, but bills for that purpose have not yet been introduced.

S. 79, to permit the continuance of established practices in coloring fresh oranges, was signed by the President March 17 and is P. L. 86-2.

*Federal preemption*—H. R. 3 (Smith of Va.), to modify the doctrine of federal preemption in such a way that a state law would not be nullified by a federal law on the same subject unless the federal law so provided, was approved by a House Judiciary Subcommittee March 5.

*Food stamps*—A number of bills designed to facilitate distribution of surplus foods to needy familes have been introduced and referred to the Agriculture Committees.

*Hawaii statehood*—S. 50 was signed by the President March 18 and is P. L. 86-3.

*Industrial uses*—Bills to provide programs of research on industrial uses of agricultural commodities were the subject of public hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee Feb. 18-20 and March 2-11.

*Labor-management practices*—S. 505 (Kennedy-Ervin), to establish safeguards against improper practices in labor organizations and in labor-management relations, was approved by a Senate Labor Subcommittee Feb. 18 and is pending before the full Labor Committee. Similar bills were the subject of public hearings by a House Labor Subcommittee March 3-4, 10-11, and 17-18.

*Marketing of potatoes*—S. 17 (Smith of Maine), to prohibit the sale of potatoes of a lower grade than U. S. No. 2, under certain conditions, has been referred to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

*Marketing of turkeys*—S. 430 (Engle) and H. R. 1344 (Sisk of Calif.), to provide for controls on the marketing of turkeys, have been referred to the Agriculture Committees.

*Marketing orders and parity*—H. R. 642 (Sisk of Calif.), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue a marketing order in effect even after parity is reached, has been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

*Marketing order regions*—H. R. 1070 (Ullman of Calif.), to authorize the issuance of marketing orders on any or all production or marketing areas, rather than on the smallest regional area, has been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

*Premerger notification*—The Attorney General has recommended legislation requiring prior notification before corporate mergers and acquisitions where the capital involved is more than $10 million. S. 442 (O'Mahoney-Kefauver), to require 60 days' notice prior to merger or acquisition of corporations having total book value of $10 million, was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee Feb. 9, but was returned by the Judiciary Committee to the Subcommittee for further study.

*Price increases*—H. R. 4934 (McGovern of S. D.), to require advance notice and public justification before effectuating price increases in industries so heavily concentrated that monopoly or the threat of monopoly is present, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

*Raw product bargaining*—H. R. 1793 (Bow of Mich.), to authorize collective bargaining between cooperative associations of producers or handlers and processors or other purchasers, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

*Robinson-Patman functional discounts*—S. 315 (O'Mahoney) and H. R. 929 (Rogers of Colo.), to require price differentials to wholesalers and retailers according to the character of their selling (not their buying), have been referred to the Judiciary Committees.

*Robinson-Patman good faith defense*—H. R. 11 (Patman), to restrict the "good faith" defense against a charge of price discrimination, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. S. 11 is the subject of public hearings begun by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee March 17.

*Unemployment compensation*—Bills to amend the Social Security Act with respect to unemployment compensation, will be the subject of public hearings by the House Ways and Means Committee beginning April 7.

*Wage-Hour*—S. 1046 (Kennedy and others), which includes provisions to terminate the 7(b)(3), 7(c), and 13(a)(5) exemptions, and other bills to curtail exemptions and raise the minimum wage have been referred to the Labor Committees.

S. 1085 (McNamara and Clark), to provide minimum wage coverage for hired farm labor employed by large farm enterprises, has been referred to the Senate Labor Committee.

*Waste disposal facilities*—H. R. 322 (Byrnes of Wis.), to authorize rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works, has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

FISHERIES LEGISLATION

*Construction differential subsidy*—H. R. 2181 (King of Calif.), to amend the Merchant Marine Act to permit fishermen to apply for construction differential subsidies, has been referred to the House MM&F Committee.

*Fisheries Cooperative Bank*—H. R. 180 (Lane of Mass.), providing for establishment of a federal bank for fishery cooperative associations, has been referred to the House MM&F Committee.

*Fisheries Cooperative Marketing Act*—S. 23 (Smith), H. R. 2777 (McCormack of Mass.) and H. R. 3348 (Pelly of Wash.), to exempt fishery cooperatives from provisions of the antitrust laws, have been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee and the House MM&F Committee.

*Fishermen's Protective Act*—S. 971 (Magnuson), to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1954 to broaden protection of U. S. vessels, has been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee.

*Fisheries Assistance Act*—A number of bills to provide a five-year program of assistance to depressed segments of the fishing industry have been introduced.

S. 1374 (Saltonstall, Kennedy, Smith, Muskie, Magnuson) and H. R. 5566 (Bates of Mass.) would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay construction differentials on fishing vessels and to make loans to "processors" of fishery products within depressed segments of the industry.

*Mortgage and loan insurance*—S. 555 (Butler) and H. R. 3169 (Garmatz of Md.), to amend the Merchant Marine Act to provide mortgage and loan insurance on the cost of work in U. S. shipyards, have been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee and the House MM&F Committee.

*Polluted shellfish*—H. R. 1244 (Colmer of Miss.), to prohibit the importation of polluted shellfish, has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

*Salmon conservation*—H. R. 605 (Pelly of Wash.) and other bills to prohibit the importation of salmon taken by nationals of a country that permits gill netting at certain times and places, have been referred to the House MM&F Committee.

*Tuna quotas*—H. R. 443 (Utt of Calif.), H. R. 447 (Wilson of Calif.) and H. R. 673 (Utt), to regulate the importation of tuna products, have been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

## Parade

On Sunday, March 15, the magazine with metropolitan newspapers, *Parade*, had as its food article "Tuna In a Casserole" by Beth Merriman, food editor.

In introducing her recipe "Tuna-Rice Casserole" Miss Merriman said, "A new recipe for a casserole—especially one that makes use of tuna—is always most welcome. And today's recipe for Tuna-Rice Casserole is a dish of truly superb flavor, geared to make use of the new family-size can (9¼ oz.) of tuna. All the ingredients are mixed right in the casserole, even the rice, which does not have to be cooked separately."

In addition to the tuna, a can of pimientos was used in the recipe, and it was suggested that canned shrimp might be used as a garnish for the dish.

## The Farmer

*The Farmer* magazine, published bimonthly in St. Paul, Minn., carried the article entitled "Dishes for Lent" in the March 7 issue.

Home Editor Matilda Towne gave her readers the following recipes, each teaming eggs with a canned food: Corn Casserole, Shrimp and Pea Casserole with Biscuit Topping using canned peas and mushrooms, Tuna Cheese Bake, and Bunny Nests using canned condensed mushroom soup.

## The American Weekly

One or more canned foods were used in each of the three recipes given in the article "Indoor Barbecue" by Food Editor Amy Alden in the March 15 issue of *The American Weekly* magazine.

Canned chicken broth with a dash of dry vermouth was suggested as a first course. Recipes were given for the main course Pan-Barbecued Franks, using canned beef gravy and catsup, Corn with Herbs and Bacon, and the dessert of Spiced Fruit Cocktail Deep-Dish Pie.

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